is the American is less striking than in the immigrant, from obvious reasons. I shall treat of the uneducate

I do not mean to place them on a parallel with the rude igners at and bigoted Irish II speak of the majority, or even with that be wildered and abandoned class of whites found and still increasing in some of our older Slave States. —I mean that except being generolder Slave States. —I mean that except being generolder Slave States. clairs Slave States, -I mean that except being generally able to read and write (having by governmental ally able to read and write (having by governmental constraint been kept at season from their sixth to their constraint been kept at season from their sixth to their contents year, they are illiterate and destitute of refused manners. The latter is accounted for by the preduce providing throughout the Old World, by which judged property are divided into distinct classes or castes, which associate but little with each other, so much so which associate but little with each other, so much so that the unconcated are nearly wholly excluded from that the unconcated are nearly wholly excluded from yourse classes, and slways consider themselves in a powered classes, and slways consider themselves in a powered classes. voted ciseres, and slways counter the content of the former so ion substitutes to them. The lideas of the former cises do not generally reach far beyond what they were class do not generally reach far beyond what they were caught at school, beyond their catechism, or their averaged as tilles of the ground or tradesmen and mechanics of State affairs, politics and legislation they know little and care little, except that latterly they could not avoid becoming sensible of the oppression under which they live and toil. However, they are not deveid of good common sense, sober, peacable, economical, industrious and enduring. ble, concinical, incustrous and enduring, in fact, morally weighed, they overpoise the greater portion of the aristocratic and privileged classes. And even such as they are, they are a benefit and blessing to every country they go to; they will seem, in a free country, lay aside what of the awkward and submissive they had brought with them and become conscious of their human and equalrights; they will, seeing that their exertions result in their own advancement, with indefatigable diligence and care devote themselves to their business and let other people alone. The country blooms under their well didevote the merives to their tonsmores and its observed be alone. The country blooms under their well directed energy, the markets are filled with their produce; trace and commerce flourish, and a civilized state is presented to the view, where, not long before, there was a primitive wilderness. Besides, the improvements they make are not intended for a rapid exhaustion of the soil and a hurried waste of the asternation. exhaustion of the soil and a hurriou water of the such rail resources, but for a permanent and well maintained source of wealth and welfare. I challenge that haughty, slave-oriving Know-Nothing, who boasted that some day he would call the roll of his human cattle at Bucker Hel. I challenge him and all others of his Bucker Hell. I challenge him and all others of his stamp, to contradict my statement, and I defy him to show that he ever in his life has done half as much of the really good and useful as each out of a large majority of the German immigrants actually will do to this country. While they truly improve it, he will have it wasted by his horder of will-less serfs; while they exalt humanity by elevating themselves he will degrace it and himself by the extension and perpetuation of barbarism.

But it is said. These people form a class of our population by themselves, they do not suffer themselves to become Americanized, they know and learn little of our institutions, they come unprepared and unin-

ulation by themselves, they do not suffer themselves to become Americanized, they know and learn little of our institutions, they come unprepared and uninformed to our bail of boxes, and are thus easily duped and led blind by political intriguers and demagogues. Nothing is more natural than all this, so far as it is true. I presume, by "political intriguers and demagogues, native ones are meant, and I hope that my native co-citizens will first try to eradicate the native evil of demagogism before they make my inoffensive country men responsible for its consequences.

He of the Americans who ever undertook to learn a foreign language, especially if in advanced years, will be able to judge of the difficulties connected there with. But we are compelled to associate with those by whom we are understood and whose feelings and habits of life are exegration with ours. A full amalgamation of the German element with the native is in the first generation neither possible nor absolutely needed. Soon, however, those people will accommodate themselves to what is dirst necessary, and some, placed in favorable circumstances, will, within a short time, progress so far, that in every respect they may successfully compete with the native born. In fact, I know not a few who have mastered the English language in less than half the time if would take a talected American to learn either German or French or any foreign language. In the second and third generation as is seen in the Germans of Pennsylvania) recoluctions are extinguished, feelings and habits changed. The mother language is perhaps still need in the family circle and for cutrich service, although the English has become the language of public intercouse. The original simplicity, industry, economy and persevance appear to be hereditary for a long time; they ought never to die nway.

To persens who had been excluded from all political

nway.

To persons who had been excluded from all political action, bred in a country where there are no open cret from the eyes of the people, having been confined to constant toil in the avocation that gave them bread. it is no easy task to as quire a full knowledge of th institutions and laws of this country, particularly wall institutions and laws of this country, particularly while they have to stray, with all their power to get a fost-hold in the New World. A term of five years' probation is indeed not long enough in many cases. Yet I would to the utmost oppose any prolongation of that term—first, because a great many of my countrymenare in less than that time fally prepared to exercise their rights as voters; then, because a longer term would discourage the larger portion from insking any efforts for their self quaintation; and last, not least, because thou-saids of your native citizens approach your poils no better prepared. Taken all in all, and candidy speaking, how many are there who give their vote with a full understanding of what is signified, with an independently for mad judgment? without being influenced by others! I cannot be or without being influenced by others! I cannot be made and conducted by the few, and the mass have t ratify only: that is, they have to choose betwee antagonistic haders, and will follow the one on whose segacity or honesty they most—hough often error teously—depend, or the one who best understands t arouse and fister their prejudices. Thus only is the arouse and hatter their prejudences. This only is the actual eater of our political afform to be explained; if it be not a pleasing one in every respect, this cannot reasonably be accurred to "foreign influence," of which, on the whole, very little is perceptible, but to native deficiences. Now, I say, give the immigrant the privilege, which is withheld from no other, to seek and follow the advice and information of the one he thinks fittest; let him, who had so much to sacrifice. enjoy the satisfaction and manly feeling of-is the erjoy the eansisction and manly feeling of—is this patticular—making his own choice and using his right like others. He may err—not less and not more tann others co—but he will sellom purposely misman that sacred right, for he is not imbued yet with political intriguery, and means to act noneably; on the contrary, he will strive, with all his energies, to become more and mere capable of making a ladicious choice. Thousands of my countrymen are already subscribers Thousan's of my countrymen are alrea to and readers of Erghah papers, and the culation of our numerous German papers, even among the lets educated cass, plainty shows that they are anxious to become theroughly informed.

In concluding my remarks upon this case of Germans I would only adathat noting in the world is

more disgusting than the sight of these few of m countrymen who, imagining that their nativity is a blo they hastly adopt is generally of less value than what is given up: they become foots, or even rowdies, like their actuary patterns, and are justly discarded by all, if, however, within a due length of time, on the affec-tionate and warm heart, on the profound and stearly mind of the German, the enterprising, bold and manly spirit of the better American is grafted. I know no sort of men that would be able to accomplish more, or be more respectable. more respectable.

CONVENTION OF INSTRUCTORS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. STAUNTON, Va., Friday, Aug. 15, 1856. The fourth Convention of American Instructors, and other friends of the deaf and dumb, assembled in this place two days since. Thirty-two delegates have been in attendance, representing nine of the nineteen institutions for the deaf and dumb now existing in the Union, namely, the Hartford, the New-York, the Ohio, the Elinois, the Indiana, the Virginia, the Pennsylvaria, and the North and South Carolina institu-tions. The Principal of the Hartford Asylum, Mr. Turner, to the great regret of the Convention, is detained at home by illness. A number of honorary members are also in attendance.

The Convention assembled at the Institution for the

Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and was called to order by Dr. Peet of New-York. Dr. Stribling, Saperintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at this place, was made temporary Chairman. The President of the Convention is James H. Skinner, esq., a lawyer, yet young, but who has already risen to distinction a bar of this county, and is President of the Board of

Among the reports of Committees appointed by the last Convention held three years since, at Columbus, Ohio, was one prepared by Dr. Peet, on the Legal Liabilities of the Deaf and Dumb. The report is a very long and ciaborate document, the result of much investigation. It goes back to the Hindoo laws, and comes down with a clean sweep through the Justinian Code, and from the middle ages of Europe to the present time. Down to a date quite modern those born

deal more base been racked as ideals in the eye of the | been in the service for upward of twenty years, in | The Code of Justinian distinguishes several asces of deal persons, and among them specifies one Lich we now know cannot possibly have an existence in sect - that is, persons to whom nature has densed the faculty of hearing and given that of speech. Other crude and dirgular notions have prevailed on this sabject. The report traces the steps by which the law in clution to the deaf and comb has made progress, till now they enjoy, in most civilized States, the some legal tights as these whose sense of hearing is perfect, so far as they are able to hold commuication with others intelligently, whether by writing or by signs, with the aid of an interpreter. There is, however, a statute now in force in the State of Georgia, providing for the guardianship of the prop city of deat mutes, which is quite behind the age; for this class of persons have proved themselves, when educated, to be quite as competent as other people to

manage their own affairs.

A paper was read by John R. Reep of the Harsford Institution, which excited some interesting discussion on the question, "How may the instructor of deaf mutes best acquire a knowledge of the language of "signs." The importance of regular and systematic is struction to fit the teacher in this respect for his duties, was insisted on; and the importance of having the Principal relieved from multifarious petty duties and matters of business that he may have time for the training of assistant teachers and for other duties per taining to the department of instruction, was fully set forth. The discussion deeply interested the outside spectators, as is always the case when the subject of the language of signs is presented.

Other able and interesting papers have been read. One by Dr. Peet was on the statistics of the deaf and dumb in the State of New-York. In the discussion which followed. Dr. Peet remarked forcibly upon the inscenses of our national census, and on the difficulty of obtaining accurate results from the tables. The aboutd inaccuracy of the returns was pointed out in some striking instances. In every census which has yet been taken anywhere, the number of the deaf and dumb under ten years of age is returned much too low, being generally only about half the number of those between ten and twenty, whereas it should be greater, for deaf mutes who are not so from birth generally become so at a very early age, and from the age of ten to twenty the number is of course dimin-ished by death. Dr. Post remarked upon the better method in which the British census of 1851 had been taken. For Ireland particularly the method was peculiar. The enumeration was made by the census-takers in every part of the island on a single day. After this the returns were verified by a censuspolice, who were required to go over the ground again, and satisfy themselves of the correctness of every

entry on the original schedules.

A paper transmitted by Mr. Gillet of the Illinois Intitution was read by Mr. MacIntire, the Superintendent of that institution, ent tled "Hints in relation to common schools, suggested by the methods employed in the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and a paper by Mr. Francis of the Ohio Institution was also read, on "The influence of the employment of the instructor of the deaf and dumb upon his own social and intellectual character."

THE CONSULATE IN EGYPT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Size: Our first Consul-General in Egypt was a York shireman, who owed the station to missionary patronage. He received \$2,000 a year, and was free to continue his vocation as merchant. In this latter capacity he started a Joint-Stock River-Insurance Company, which proved for a number of years a good thing for him, although it was a bad investment for the shareholders. He then turned commission merchart, and tried even to open commercial relations with the United States; but his information seems not to have been of the right kind, because the first venture consisted of wooden chairs, bowie-knives, and similar notions, which also proved a losing operation. Seen after this be died, and his sons, far from profiting by the lesson, stuck to the fancy trade, and imported to this country the famed "She Mummy," Of course such experiments were not qualified to develop a trade between the two countries, and so the matter was not again thought of till lately, when some parties in Alexandria made some successful shipments frags, gums, etc., to this city.

A squandering Administration of late has made Alexandria the seat of a Consul-General-i. e , political agent, with 85,000 per year, although the services of a merely commercial agent or plain consul would be more beneficial to our shipping and trade. Lately this extrayagance has been partially remedied by cuting down the Consul General's salary to a sum more adequate to his services, which consist chiefly in issuing passports and occasionally sending statistical note of little or no value to the State Department.

Our present Consul General is of Hebrew origin; be get the incumbency as a reward for electioneering services, and the little he knows is all by halves-it is particularly so with the French, now the Court language in Egypt, which this gentleman, on his arrival in Alexandria, spoke in a most barbarous manner.

The establishment of the United States Consul-General in Alexandria consists of a Vice-Consul, a Clerk, a Dragoman, and two Janissaries. The State Department allows him the following charges, viz: Salary of two Janissaries at \$12 per month each, is, per annum. \$290 Salary of the Interpreter, per annum. 300

Salary of the Doorkeeper, per annum. 19
For stationery, per annum. 5
For office rent, per annum. 24

Tota)......\$895 In the present instance, the office rent pays also for the private dwelling of the Consul, which is a suite of rooms which he sub-rented in 1853 from a German uilliner gul. The part occupied by the milliner froats the great square, and our representative's share fronts a narrow lane leading to the beach. Both parts have a common entrance, over which the milliner sign and the United States coat of arms were lately shining side

The Vice-Consul, an Irishman, owes his office to his marriage with a late Consul General's daughter. The charge is deemed a purely honorary one, and he is getting his living apparently as a clerk in an English merchant's office. Still the fancy livery he sports occasionally at balls and funeral processions cannot be the sole inducement for him to continue in the employ of the nation he so frequently sneers at, he having said, among other things, that he would not touch an

American paper, even with tongs.
From 1849 to 1853, the Clerk and factorum, or Chancelher," as he styled himself, of the United States Con-ulate General in Alexandria had but \$10 a month, or \$2 less than the colored Janissaries, who, in addition, pocketed twice their salaries in presents from American "proteges" and travelers, for petty ervices. The cause of this niggardly behavior to the wretched clerk is, that our Government makes no provision for him, and that the Consul-General has to

provide for him from his own personal emoluments. In the time of Mr Glidden, who was our first Conul there, Mohammed Ali, the father of the present Governor-General, communded over Egypt, Arabia, the Syria and Candia. Of course the power of Comul Generals in Alexandria extended over all these Previnces, and they then appointed Consuls. Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Dragomen (interpreters), in a score of places. These incumbencies were never given without some consideration, and they were disposed of mostly to "Rajshs," Jewish and Christian subjects of the Porte, people wholly unfit for such truets, who coveted the honor simply for the protection of the flag they represented, which freed them, not only from the "Haradeh" (capitation tax). but from Turkish fealty altogether. Lesser merchants and shopkespers who could not reach the higher point cal charges, contented themselves with the dignity of interpreter, which had the same effect. Such as were able paid in services. Thus our Dragoman in Alexexercis, Gabiesa Acess (Gabriel the Lace), who has

system of the streets has signed every quarter-day had never yet received a control salary up to the time I ferreted out these particulars at the close of 1850, In the select five or slaye are the American Consulate

Egypt has become encumbered with a host of protrafe of all nations, to the great detriment of our good standing with the local authorities. The manner in which these protections have been awarded may be seen by the following fact. The aftermentioned cheap clerk, a tative of Alexandria, was discovered in January, 554, figure the Corsul's name to passports, which he sold to fereigners, who by tais means became American protegie. The Censul-General, for teasons unknown to me, refused to punish the culprit, who was simply dismissed; and, moreover, all was done to bush up the unpleasant matter. This clerk, with \$10 a menth, was accustomed to ride out almost every day, although he had no income but his salary. Now another clerk of a similar kind is filling his poet, and I presume such clerks will be employed until Government nokes an allowance for them as well as for dragomen and janissaries.

A wealthy rajah, of the name of Escaro Putrus Cas sis, some five years ago got into trouble with the late Abbas Pasha, who claimed from this man, his subject, for reasons to me unknown, the sum of 22,000 purse (\$25, the purse.) This Coptish nabob managed, in January 1852, to obtain the title of American interpreter in Cairo. I say the title, because he knows but one, his native Arab tongue Cassis escaped in this manner not only the local jurisdiction, but he dared even under the ægis of the American flag to set up a counterclaim of 33,000 purses against the Egyptian authorities. Unfortunately the employer of this Egyptian interpreter died soon after, and so the aforementioned Vice Consul became acting Consul General Then for reasons easily guessed at, and under the plansible pretence that Cassis has had recourse also to French protection in his sut with the local authorities, he dismissed him, and Abbas Pasha at once seized on his recovered subject. The truth is this: Cassis is wardes to the Coptish Church, to which he belongs, and this Church stands under French protection, and in this manner only Cassis had recourse to the French Censulate. In the beginning of 1854, Cassis was still under lock and key in Cairo, and he was trying then to recover the lost American protection, with the assistance of a Frenchman of the name of C--, who was to have \$2,000 for his services, and who had besides an open credit for \$10,000 more to make his services effectual. So I was told in Alexandria. As I left the country shortly after, I lost the thread of this intrigue. Of course I do not imagine that the Frenchman so: ceeded in I is endeavors, in spite of his money, and although the Vice-Consul was then urgently advocating the ex-Dragoman's lost claim to a protection to which he had not a shade of a title, and which it would be so very impelitic to bestow on him again.

The intent and purpose of a Consulate in foreign parts, originally, was to protect our shipping and trade and to collect useful information; but of late some o them have been considered as smecures, and part of the speils which party leaders may distributute to their subordinates. AN AMERICAN TRAVELER.

LATER FROM SOUTH FLORIDA.

We are in receipt of dates from the Southern portion of Florida to August 2. By the following letter it will be seen that the Indians have renewed their demonstrations of hostility:

"FORT MEYERS, FLORIDA, Aug. 2, 1856. "A boat arrived this evening from Punta Rassa, at the mouth of the Caloosahatchee, reporting the start ling intelligence that two men straying from Fort Mackenzie had been fired upon by Indiana and one killed and the other severely wounded. Their names were as follows: Private Hong, Co. "E" 24 Artillery, killed, and Private Guenste, Co. "A" 1st Artillery wounded. The wounded man ran to within fort vares of the post and then fell, unable to proceed faither, they being at the time fixed upon about three hundred yards from the Block-House Lieut, Duryee let Artillery, in command & Fort Mackenzie, imme diately turned out the command, but finding that he had but a corporal and twelve men, thought it impradent to enter the hammock with such a small force as about thirty shots were heard and six Indians seen. A party on cuty at Smabel Island, about three miles distant, were then recalled, and on their return leaving a sufficient guard at the block house, Lieuts Small and Duryce scouted in every direction. Private Hong's body was found about 300 hundreds yards distant from the post, stripped and scalped. It app ars that the Indians had come down by the hammock, and nt back by way of the beach, as they were t acked for a short distance and the rising tide had washed out all further evidence of their trail.

"The wounded man was brought to this post, and his lejuries examined by Col. Brown, Capt Eizey and Assistant-Surgeon Moore His right arm was broken, his left arm wounded, and a ball in his back

had made a very severe wound.
"The men were spening fish on the beach, as were also the savages. The men had but just been detailed from this post the day before, for duty at Fort Ma:kenzie. It only shows what I have repeatedly urged before, that the savages are continually on the lookout for stragglers, and will without fail attack any that go into the woods unarmed."

FROM BARCELONA, (VENEZUELA)-Capt. Pennining ten of schooner Baltic, arrived Monday, reports bus ness very dull; provisions high and scarce, and hide, scarce. There were no American vessels in ports

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT-By and with APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT—By and with advice and covert of the Searce—Collectors of the Searce—Collectors of the Cestoms.—A pheas A Historian, Saco, Mains, vice Nathantel M. Towie, resisted; Joseph B. Britinghem, Yorktown, Virginia, vice H. W. Morishad, who did not qualify; Samuel Barcock, Middletown, Connecticut, vice William D. Start, deceased; Phelip Conley, Chinago, Illinos, vice William B. Stown took, ren oved; John N. Merriman, Georgetown, South Carolina, vice Themas I. Shaw, deceased; Mories H. Erick, Puzella Sund, (Pert Townsold,) Washington Terlitory, vice Isaac N. Fibey, removed; James McFetridge, Mintesona, (Pembina,) Mir nevota Territory, vice Philip Beaupris, resigned T. B. Stover, Soutoms, (Benicle and Valleje) California, vice Lassing B. Maizer, removed.

Staveryors of the Customs.—John Fitch, Altor, Kinols, vice Walliam Martin, deceased; John McMulley, Krowylle, Terriessee, vice Pryot Nance, temoved; William J. Walker, Colombus, Kenticky, new office.

MURDER.-A letter from a citizen of Cairo, Ill., da ted the 9th inst, in forms us of the escape of a man by the name of Thomas Jefferson, charged with a fiend-ish outrage and murder. The offense was committed the name of Thomas Jefferson, charged with a fiem ish outrage and marder. The offense was comment in McCracken Consty, Ky, upon the person of a great furteen years of age, who was then mardered their ravisher. The person charged with the crime be at the name of Thomas Jefferson. He is about 5 feet inches high, stout built—long straight hair—is of minded breed, two thirds Indian, one-third negro, has the tips, and a sear can his face—color, that of a mustic When last seen he was crossing the Ohio river from When last seen he was crossing the Ohlo river for Kentneky to Illinois, above Caledonia. The col-was committed on the 6th inst. A liberal reward

was committed on the 6th inst. A liberal reward is offered for his apprehension.

Montanity among Hoos.—The farmers on the Bir Miams, from New-Beltimore to Venice. Ohio, are osing all their hogs by a severe epidemic, which carries off ninety ent of every bundled attacked within two hours after the symptoms are manifested. The Obscionati Gazette rays, the farmers call the choicia the spaces and other symptoms exhibit similar evidences of congestion to those manifested by Luman beings seized with that fatal disorder. A. C. H. Cook, e. q. has lost three hundred hogs, and L. B. Clarkson, ever two hundred; neighboring farmers have less cover two hundred; neighboring farmers have less over two hundred; neighboring farmers have been portion. These were likely, healthy hoge, no above district, and they are selling off as fast a

Case of Somnameurism .- A quest of the Owen Hotel, Louisville, lately ascended in his skeep to the top of the house, whence he undertook to descend by the water spout, haing his bold, ha felt an me-known distance. Although acroraly bemised he is not in a dangerous condition. His name is P. Simmons. in a dangerous constition. He is a native of New York.

The St. Louis Heald, completeing of the ogetism The St. Lowis Merald, complaining of the sense the chain speech in that cay the weaking before the chain, gives the following. It remisded used the of those vacaning orations made by an Leisan on his turn from the war path. Me hig frict, head very big lujum-me collumnia madmy—tear free up by the roots—catch buffalo buil by the tail.

Marrianto Display in lows -A remarkable mether was seen on the lid hat, at Dana, Web-ter County

char, and the same was blowing northward, the sky char, and the same abunds with great brilliancy. Happening to hold we awardly, I have falling, as if directly from me, a spack or ball of fire. Granet g upward I have a thin, narrow cloud, a receiving nearly east and west, for a space of fifty degrees: I as edges well defined like the train of a cented, its width of such proportions as to maind one of a rapiar award, while it contained three knobs or joints of thick, white, wood like cloud, resembling in color the white fless of the smoke of a cannot. It had also two lesser joints at the cattennions, and all were equidistant. Six minutes after the falling of the fire, a beauty report followed, are, within an hear, all traces of the cloud were gone.

within an lour, all traces of the cloud were gone. Calculating distance by sound, this neteor was so triles detant: It shight at the verge of the atmospher as its latitude in the heavers (50 deg. south of the auth) is reported the same by observers forty millsouth of this. Another person, fifty miles west, supposed, like myself, that it fell nest him, and describe the same round; hence the distance and size of the meteor was forgreater than usually estimated."

INDENSITY FOR CHURCH PROPERTY, -A letter from Vienna states that the bishops demand two hundred millions of florins as an indemnity for the church property annexed to the State domains under Joseph 11. another version states that they claim but one hundred and twenty five mill ons.

THE ALLEGED MANUFACTURE OF IDOLS AT BER MINGHAM .- The Birmingham (Eng.) Gazette says: "Some months ago a tory was in circulation charging the Birningham manufacturers with making idols "for exportation" We explained at the time that the story was based on a jone which appeared in Punck. As a joke it was experience and American in waspaper, but a religious; around princed it is some estimate, and so it made its way in o the French newspapers. From them, it returned to England invested carrest, and so it made its way in o the Frerca newspapers. From them it returned to England invested with the find proportions of a solemn affirmation; it had its day in the Press and on the platform, was explained, and died away. People thoughe they had he said the last of the idol manufactories of Brimingham, but last week the story was revived; Brimingham itself being the place where the renewel charge was made. At the Church Missionary meeting in our Town Hall, on Tuesday, Lieut. Col. Martin, an Indian officer, affectionately begged the audience to cease making nois, and to give him, instead, a bill for a chapel at Peshawur."

OLD BULLIOS JUST BEFORE THE ELECTION We were permitted to hear the closing speech of the old here, Benten, on Sa arday evening. About ten thousand persons were present, torches and transparenthousand persons were present, forcass and transporen-cies I at a lurid plare to the scene; two bands of music were on the ground and the manumerable throng surged and shouted as the palpable and fell in a perpetual shower from the old man's eloquent lips. It was a scene long to be remembered. Benton is homeef a wender. He is seventy four years of age, and during scene long to be remembered. Benton is hunself a wender. He is seventy-four years of age, and during the last is weeks has traveled over a thou-and unles, visiting all parts of the State, and stirring up the popular athousasm against the encounters of the Pierce and Achisa no synasty. The speech steef was full of good thirgs, and if in a rhetorical point of view it could hardly be called a great speech, it was a grand mosaic of wit, sarcasm and petronal violiteation from the aspert in of enemies. It told well upon the Lumense assemblage, another cheering that market every pause breke upon the mget like the roar of Niagaca. On the whole, it was a night of which Benton and his firends may well be proud. At the close of Col. Benton's address, the Hon. F. P. Blair was londly exhet for, and old justice to Lumself even in such proximity. ter, and did justice to Limself even in such proximity with Old Bullion himself. [Alton Courier.

A Two HEADED CHILD.—The birth of a child with

A Two Headed Child.—The birth of a child with two heads has cheated considerable goesip during the last few days in the locality of 1 imple street, Birthot, and indeed, wherever the intelligence of the analysis of this curious little stranger has reached. The mother is the wife of Mr. Lock, baker, No. 120 Temple street, and the child a boy, is divide, and was a tornight old on the 8th inelant. The ordinary head of the child is of the ratural size, and has a really beautiful false; the superfluous beautiful has freally beautiful false; the superfluous beautiful false; the child has child to the smaller head, the mouth is deformed, and the eyes have become user as: they have just their hater, and are failing out of their sockets. There is no internal connection between the two heads, for when one mouth works, the other works; when it cries the sound issues from both, and when the child is fed the sound issues from both, and when the child is fed the second month meves as if craving for food, and we believe that it can be fed at either. Up to the present time the child has thriven, and the Faculty are divided so to is prospect of existing and the total ing that it may free about a forthight linger, while other seem to reason why it-cays may not be prolonged to the ratural term of man's life. (Bristol (1808)) Moror

A SOFT DUEL,—A laughable encounter, says The St. Louis Pilot, took place a few days siece, is which a certain greet took an active part. His rival is a wealthy young man, and relides in the catatry, converient to the home of a young lady mostored in the case. Matters being all arranged, they were punctually on the groune, and after saming each other most corolly, they took their respective positions to await the word. At the bidding, they fired the city chapeans off unroughed, but the country youth received the contents of his apponent's weapon on the left him. The victoracts duelts having mails stare of his claim according to their terms, now unrolled his siceves, and had just put on his hat with an air of triumph, when, upon examination, the contents of his pixtol proved to A SOFT DUEL .- A laughable encounter, says Th nton examination, the contents of his pixtol proved t he a ball of scap. The records being a little waser that their principals, did this to eave the rives of these two young met, whose cames we withheld, as they have heretefore enducted themselves as honest, upat and rensible printlemen. Seeing they were sold, y made it up, and parted the best of friends. We be that all love quarrels may end as satisfactorily.

ANTIQUITIES OF CATIFORNIA -Elisha Hughes gives,

in The Scientific American, the following account of come indica recently discovered in California: 1 Incently had an opportunity of examining some ancient ruins lately discovered about six indica east of ancient ruins stely discovered about six miles east of Santa Cruz. They were nearly bursed up in a sand bit. I found twenty three commanys, with their tops pering above ground. There etimisely are ruind, and vary in dismeter from four to twelve loches. They are more of sandstone, non-were filled up with locke red sand. The stones of which they are built are cut of cular, and comented together. I stamped on the hill, and it emitted a bellow a und, indicating varied of ambers below. A funnel is now being run in uncertake hill; at first it was attempted to sink a deep shoft, but the sand cume in too fast upon the fillers. Who built there at untires no one can imagine. They appear to be thousands of years old. A The appear to be thousands of years old. A of w p he was growing on the top of the hill, umber of years required for the sand to cover are house and form the hill before the seed of argo tree germinated, could not be less than two

Nonthern New Discoveries - The Strength of hypothesis to the some curious account hours east properties on the I-med of Mohoget on the react of Maine supered to be Runte character. Do A C Harolin file good has labely taken carried to secure of the properties in plaster, which he will forward to Copenhagen, whose probablegical society ward to Copenhagen, whose archaeological contety of the hard the mans to translate the Ranic characters.

It is supposed that these has prions were made by forthern hurdress of years before the discovery of country who wasted what a row known as Newmontaint at Nova Scala, and who, it is supposed, the mong hurdress that all the content coast of with America. The shorp ring of these rates will award with great indeest.

A Grash Host sun Naurent, -A grand hunt the off in Greene County, Pa., the week before last, and to less the fitty of the week prison can be not be the fitty of the write that were chosen to less the fitty of the regrees who had led to Creek Hermon Course, Val., eight notes the hard of the days here. The fightives-ing maker and had a cozen boys, some of the let two ve or fitter a very old-enched, and the principle of the fitter of \$1,500.

Give the fire France De tron. A good story of Gibbon to take the fact volume of Moore's Memorics. The dramatic persons were Lady Elizabeth Ketter, Gibbon, the latering and an eminent French to the accounting the lady's favor. Impatient at the country of the attention by his tendat, courting the half a favor. Imp him to be maying as much of her attention to watten the Doctor said coursely to him The Lart Eirabeth Fester is made in with your wantle I will cure her. On which Gibbon, that will not be producted and belief credentally at the product of t

Putrit and Pawa - The Rev. Dr. Chardlet at the as not to may, W. F. Loome at Shi burne as a contract to people and "Formerly a wise out to a feet to great for the people; to y are implied to prease for them." It y towof the smary changes that occur in aguage but he thought it was rather that wested a peractic to televe them of all re-listic wash of the graph, for perhaps to they of the graphical and telefor the doAGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

KENTUCKT STOCK PROSITOTS -A correspondent as Win chall, Madron County, Ky, writes us that the heg business in Kentucky this Fall will not amount to more then one half what it did last year, because the severe drouth, that has extended over the whole State, has cut short the corn to such an extent.

Fat hogs are now selling on contract for future deivery at 4) cents per lh

New York will soon be througed with cattle, that cannot be watered in this State, nor fed as they should be, before sending them to market.

A Finen - The Sherbrooke (Canada) Gazette of Saturday, says: Extensive damage has been done by the recent rain to the crops, feeces, &c., on the Salmen and Coatcook Rivers. A large part of the flats above Lernoxville were submerged, and large quantities of hay in the cock and swath have been swept away. The growing corn in many places was covered with the flood; fences are swept away, and is places the grain, grass and potatoes are ruined or seriously injured. The reads are also much injured, and a some spots rendered impassable.

NEW JERSEY CROPS -The corn crop in West Jersey never looked more luxurant, nor promised a better yield. Fall potatoes and other vegetables will also be good and in aburdance. The late rains have been a great benefit to the corn and buckwheat in every part of the State.

A New Pest .- A caterpillar in a new dress has made its appearance in some parts of this city, and is actively engaged in the defountion of fruit and orna mental trees. It is about one inch long, of a yellow color, with a fark stripe extending the who'e length of he back, surmourted with four yellow camel like tuffs It is supplied with long autena, carries a high tail, has a great appeale, and is a good worker. By a new system of reproduction several successive generation come to ward during the same season. It is not gre-garious like the common caterpillar. Upon jarring the trees smartly it spins down like the canker worm.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COMMISSIONERS OF REALTH. The Commissioners of Health met yesterday p

unnt to adjournment, and acted upon the following

vessels reported:
Schooner Eveline, from Jacksonville with lumber, arrived 17th inst. Detained for observation.
Schooner Peedlees, from Jamaica, with sugar, molasses, rags and hides, 17th inst. Cargo, except rags and hides, to be lightered.

Schooner Trace Wind, with sugar and molasses, anived 16th inst. Cargo to be lightered to the city

after tet days.

Schoener Meres Taylor, from Charleston, with wheat flour and rice, on 16th inst. Allowed to proceed in seven case, if all remain well.

Schoener Pandone, from Savannah, with lumber, on 16th inst. Allowed to come up to the city in five

days, if all remain well.

Bark John Home, from Cardenas, with molastes, on

Dark John Home, from Cardenas, with molasses, on 19th hist. Five deaths occurred since her arrival. Cargo to be sent to the city after ten days.

Bark G. M. Merales, from Havana, with sugar and telesco, 17th hist. Cargo to be lightered to the city after ten Gays.

Bark Norget, from Santa Cruz, with mahogany and ceder, 19th list. Cargo to be lightered to the

Bark G. W. Lewis, from New Orleans, with t baces

and lead, arrived 17th. Cargo to be lightered after ten case, if all remain well. Brig Ma on B. Davis, from Turk's Island, with salt, 7th itst. Same disposition. Bark America, from Cardenas, with sugar and mo

users, on the 16th inst. Same disposition.

Back Joseph Fish, from Cardenas, with mola-ses, on the 16th inst. Same disposition.

Brig Putnam, from Savanilla, N. G., with tobacco and eight passengers, 17th inst. Allowed to proceed

after five days, if all remain well.

Big Florentine, from Crab Island, with sugar and melasses, 16th inst. Cargo to be lightered to the

city.

Bark Delegate, from Jacksonville, Flarida, with
lumber, 16th inst. Adowed to proceed.

Brig Navaticki, from Jacksonville, with lumber.
Allowed to proceed. Nowed to preceed. Brig B.andee, from same place, with lumber. Same

specificat. Brig Florence, from Guayama, with sugar and ma-

asses, 16th inst. Cargo to be lightered to the city.

Brig Ninushar, from Vers Cruz, with managany and
stres, form inst. Mabagany to be lightered to the city
and times to be landed out of the city.

Bark Gezelle, from Trinidad Island, with sugar and
malaces, 16 h has Comments. melasses, 16 h inst. Cargo to be lightered to the city after ten cays or longer, at the discretion of the Health

Brig Isa c C., from Cardenas, with sugar and molas es, 16th inst. Cargo to be lightered to the city. Brig Carvin, from Gonaives, with hemp and loge 7th inst. Cargo to be lightered after ten cays.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, Thus on masters and owners of vossels row tyin
t or in the vienity of the "South West spit," and of such a
cast investicable the text that by the order of the Health-Officer
received which of the Souther and observate care for all week
hat they shall not suffer from being placed off said anchor

The following letters were read by the Board of Health Commissioners and ordered on file:

Health Commissioners and ordered on file:

New York, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1556.

Israe O Barkyn, etc., President Commissioners of ideal h:
Dear Sin: I teg leave to mobes a communication received
by me yes erony from Col. Win. H. R. berrson, Acting Couse
of the I tried States as Havana, which so fully explains itself
that I need not comment upon its subject matter. I wild simply
state for the information of your board, that the steamers of
the Company are the only ones at present plying between this
port and New Oriesme that touch at Havana, and our objections
to the United States Government are such that we cannot avoid
lay Col. Robertson's commonication before the Commissioners,
and allow me slay to sak if in the case we can make arrangements to accept the suggestion of such oring our steamers in the
More Romestead its lead of the barbor of Hayana, they would
it its avoid the necessity of detention at quarantine on their errival tere. I am, Sir, very respectfully.

Maistrall O. ROBERTS.

Astor Hoese, August 15, 1856.

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.

ASTOR HOUSE, August 15, 1879.

M. O. Roberts, Esq. - Dear air: It is with much regret to be one sit on a partial her eat alteration in the schodule of the New Orients and Michie steamers, prothicing them from touching at flav in during the prevalence of yellow lever.

They are advertised to non circuit through, in order to avoid the question to above applied both at this port and at New Orients to Cuber, versels.

Nothing could be more instortunate for the merciallic business of list and and the island at large.

Persons in the United States interested in Cube will be equally suffered. Resisting, as i.e., the necessity of great caution of the part of the Boards of Health of New York and New Orients I think I can in digets a most of to be tong this serious inconvenience subject to such modifications as the selection and that of Motie (should that city enforces a quarantine) may in their whom suggest.

that of Mickies (should that city enforce a quarautine) may in their wis consuspect.

All who are acquainted with the entrance to the port of Havana know that the More Castle is upon a pole of limit or peniments projecting into the Guif of Maxico. Immediately within this point, but sull within the Guif, is a safe and convicted a choice of that a min from the jort, and wholly exampt from the air of either the city or harbor.

I would propose that at the point your authorities shall permit the main steamer to anchor long chough to its of and receive the identification. It has been also as an arrival that it is a safe and the convention of the convention. There need be no contact with any annual being of the island. Nothing need be taken from the island but the mathebase; and should excessive appreciation.

annual being on the island. Nothing need be taken from the island but the mail-bags; and should excessive apprehension feer contagon from that source, they may be purised by passing them for a few hours in the ice house of the ship.

With proper regulations, I saminat conselve how the steamer thus stopping can resaciably be subjected to quarantine at eith resuled its route. The transaction will involve no greater dissert of the time that if the pause were made at some perfectly kear by search at olfance from the past.

I we true this segrection, it is needless to say, without authority from the Spain'th Government.

The produces of usits the Motorconditead, and of so exchange in the mail requires the aspectal security in the Captain-General. I think, however, that I may salely assure you that his Enceletan's essent can be ready obtained order the circumstances. Accounts at least in the comments of the containing in very way the comments interests at the relief promoting in very way the comments in the results of the passing the relief and early and eggent at an early extending in very way the comments in the results.

entraine, of removing in every way the commercial intercests afterisity, and expectably all facilities for the man steamors. As to one on the bland feels more sensitive the importance of uninterrupted inter-communication. I shall address his Excellenges to be real lead to here on the 18th mat, and i hope to follow by the succeeding packet.

In the mean time permit me to arge the submission of the subject to the Board of Health as early as practicable, assuring you that in doing so you will greatly oblige one who is decely interested in facilitating commercial and personal intercourse between the United States and the Island of Cabs.

(Signed) W. of ROBERTSON,

Actury U. S. Consul at Hayana.

After the transaction of some other business t Board ar journed.

BORDER RUFFIANS-SHORT BOYS.

Whom I To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune.

Siz: Through the columns of your valuable paper would most respectfully call the attention of the Mayor, and more particularly the police of the Eighth Ward, to a gung of Border Ruffians, formerly called Short Boys, who infest the neighborhood of Charlton West and Spring streets, and especially West street with the piers adjacent to or lying between Hammerely and Canal streets. Could the citizens of this city see these scoundrels in their wouted capacity, and some of their actions in the above named heatities. I have no doubt there would be at once a Vigilance Complete formed, and these miscreants would be criwen from the city.

When we inquire of parties in power why it is that this garg of villairs cannot be broken up, they tell us

that they cannot get any person to appear against them. This is all gammon. The respectable pertion of residuate, and persons doing business in the vicinity above mentioned, would at any lime appear against

It connection with this I will mention a circumstance that I wilnersed last Saturday afternoon. I saw a man lying between two piles of lumber about twenty inches apart and thirteen feet long, with as less that five of there fierds in human shape around him. They had taken his money and hat, and were still in lopes of getting something more, when they were cictured in their vecatiors. Not until after they had left did I find out what they had been up to a they would have been dealt with summarily. This is but a specimen of their rescality. I have seen porsume wie had shown some treistance, and whom they have left, after taking everything from them that they could decently take, in a state of great suffering from physical injury and abuse. Can nothing be done?

THE TURF. It connection with this I will mention a circum

THE TURF.

Union Counse, L. L.—Trotting.—Monday, Aspect 18, 1856.—March \$200, two mile heats; wagon of drivers to weigh 350 pounds.

H. Woodreft, a.g. Insents.

J. Whelpley, b. g. Wicked Billy.

CITY ITEMS.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH -During the cossion of the ormissioners of Health yesterday, the President sted that from the numerous arrivals in our waters of late of vessels from foreign and domestic ports, where disease has been heretofore so prevalent, he was enabled to hope that the general health of those ports had very much improved, and he felt as ared that the yellow or other Southern fevers may new be less dreaded than ever in this city. In the course of the session a p tition was received setting forth that the slaughter houses in the upper part of the city, but more particularly in Houston street, near Avenue C. have become a terrible nuisance, that the steach arising from them is very offensive and is perceptible a long distance, and that the residents in the vicinity of these establishments are greatly alarmed lost discase should be caused by them. The subject was re-ferred to the City Inspector, and that will probably be the last of the matter.

Not only every Summer, but during the Winter. emplaints are made against the slaughter house about the city. In the Eleventh, Seventeenth and Sixteenth Wards are many of these establishments, located singly or in rows in the midst of densely populated neighborhoods, and the stench that is emitte from them both Summer and Winter is almost intolerable. The occupants of many use an abundance of water, but this act does not remove the efficien arising from the decayed blood and other refuse matter that has settled away into the beams, and which caprot be reached. It would be well for those parsons residing in the vicinity of slaughter houses about the city to petition the Common Council for the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the slaughter of cattle or other animals below Bulls Head.

HOWERT PAYEMEST-RAPID WORK -- Two armie of men went to work yesterday-ene at Grand street, and the other opposite THE TRIBUNE office-as though they intended to complete this great job of taking up the old payement and laying down a new one in the same rapid manner that public improvements are usually made in this city. Let us rejoice to think how quickly this job will be over with, and the great ruisance of repaying a street abated. Thuk of at! What an army of men can do! Yes, two armice-for aught we know, three-one at each end and two in the middle-marching to conquer Oh, how the stones flew! What a sight of work in one day! Do we already ride easier in the omnibuses, or is it imagination! It must be imagination, because none of the about. But the simy - yes, two armics - were at work digging up the cobble stone. As army, did we We meant a nation. A nation were engaged in the work-the Irish nation-the whole nation. If not the whole nation, what was it !- for surely we counted ven men at work at each end of the line. Oh! but this great improvement went ahead yesterday; and so d'd a crab on the sea-shore; so did a land turtle-a very old land turtle; so did a duck-a lame duck And just so this whole job will go through.

The Hen Thomas Ewing of Ohio has arrived in the ity, and has taken rooms at the St Nicholas.

A company of young musicians of Belgium, ferming a small but very superior orchestra, was recently in ductd by the promises of profitable employment in this country effered them by an irresponsible speculator, to come over here to give concerts at the watering places. But on arrival they found they had been do ceived, and were left by the speculator at Saratoga in very straightened cucumstances. Mr. Gottsphale bore testimony to their great ability as a tists, and gave a concert there for their benefit. Mr. Gottschalk having highly recommended them to Mr Maillard, that gentiemen has given them temporary employment until they can obtain situations in the opera or theater worthy of their merits. They will give performances for the present every evening, from 9 till 111 o'cleok, at Mailard's saloon, where managers or leaders desiring to engage superior performers would do well to ge and hear them.

FIFTH WAND REPUBLICAN CLUB -An energetic elect meeting took place last evening at Military Hall, No 22 White street. Mr. John A Kennedy presided, Patrictic speeches were made by Mr. Breck, Dr. Hexamer. Dr. Kennedy, and others, censuring Slavery, denouncing the Pierce despotism, and eulogizing the beroic character of Fremott. Cheers were given, and the meeting adjourned until next Monday evening.

TWESTIETH WARD GERMAN REPUBLICANS .- A regular meeting of the German Fremont and Dayton Chile of the Twentieth Ward was held last evening in Continental Hall, Mr. Wiegand, the President, in the chair. The hall was well filled. Spirited at drysses were made by Mr. Tzschirner, Dr. Koch, Mr. Lehnerd and Dr. Heinlein, and they were enthusiastie-lly responded to. Tois Club is now one of the largest in the city, and its members, nearly all of whom have always voted with the Democratic party, is sist that Fremont is the only really democratic cacd date in the field.

TWESTY FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION .-At a meeting of this Association last evening at its rooms, No. 391 Fourth avenue, William H. Wood man, esq , was chosen President of the Association, and Levi A. Fuller, esq , Vice President. Mesers. Begardus and Beman were elected to represent the Association in the Republican Central Committee.

TWESTY-SECOND WARD FREMONTERS. - A very large meeting of the Twenty second Ward Fremout Club was ishi last evering at the Hall, No 605 Sixth avenue, Mr. Scott, President of the Carb, in the chair. A4dr sees were made by Mesers, Eli Fay John Evans, Clurles E Birdsall, Harry Swith, A. H. Laffin of Herkimer Co., and Herace Greeley. The audience was so much too large for the Hall that a meeting was organized in the avenue, at which speeches were made by Mesers. Smith and De Camp. The utmost enthe s'sam prevailed throughout.

Delegates of the German Republican Clubs of the different wards of this city met last night at Pythagores Hall for the purpose of organizing a General emmittee. Fourteen wards were represented by delegates, and it was announced that at least four more wards would organize within the week. A constitution was adopted, Mr. Hermann Restie was elected President pro tem, and Mr. Frederick Jacob, Secretary. Thus German Republicanism is progress ing, and their watchword for the hero of the rocky hights is "Excelsior."

DEATH OF JOHN P. BROWN, -Mr. Brown, the wall known keeper of the Franklin Coffee House (formerly Clark & Brown, died on Sunday svening, at his con detree on Staten Liland, of dysechety. It will be re-